1: Barthold, W. Kazak. In Houtsma, M. Th. et al, eds., The Encyclopaedia of Islam, Vol. II, pp. 836-838 [HRAF MS: pp. 836 b- 838 a]. Leyden: E. J. Brill, Ltd., 1927.

Yale: Bh 37.03.2.

[This source is concerned with the origins of the Kazak: as a group of freebooters and later on as an ethnic group. The source also covers the City of Kazan: its founding as capital of a Tatar principality, its subsequent history, its urban configurations and its university. A short bibliography is provided at the end of the source. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Eugene Lerner

Evaluation: Historian-4
Processed in 1956

2: Hudson, Alfred E. Kazak Social Structure. Yale University Publications in Anthropology, No. 20, pp. 1-109. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1938.

Yale: NK10 Y13 v. 20-21

[Hudson's "Kazak Social Structure" is a well-documented, ethnological survey (based on both primary and secondary source-material) of Kazak social institutions. Hudson outlines the nature of the Kazak uru, basic unit of all social groups, based on both close blood relationship and also on distant common ancestry, and, with it as frame of reference, discusses social groupings in relation to economic life, family, marriage, class distinctions, political alignments, and inter-group relations. A brief historical survey of the historical development of the Mongol social structure follows it. In the latter, Hudson outlines the institutions analogous to those found among the Kazaks, and analyzes the development of the gens, basic element of Mongol society. This material has been filed functionally in the Historical Mongolia file AH2. A summary discussing the processes of fission, fusion, and feudalization which have operated in the development of all Turco-Mongol social groupings is appended, and will be found in category 116 only, since it pertains neither to the Kazaks nor to the Mongols alone. Except for

2: Hudson, Alfred E.

data specifically describing the uru, no material will be found in category 61 of the Kazak file, but only in functional categories. This, despite the fact that all data have the existence of the uru as a frame of reference. The two-digit category 61 has been used for data explaining the uru, since no provision for it exists in any of the three-digit kin group categories. Bibliographical citations will be found in category 113. --Analyst/

Field date: 1936
Analyst: Angelica Baumann

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4,5
Processed in 1956

7

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RQ2 Kazak RQ2--2

4: Grodekov, N. I.

customs in this source.]

Field date: ca. 1885
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1956

5: Levchine, Alexis de. Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks ou Kirghiz-Kaissaks. /Description of the Kirghiz- Kazak, or Kirghiz-Kaissak, Hordes and Steppes/ Paris: L'Imprimerie Royale. 1840.

Pp. vi, 517, 10 plates, folding map. [HRAF Pag. i, 200.]

Yale: Eeac 832Lh

[Translated from the French for Human Relations Area Files by Barbara Krader in 1961.]

Not translated for the Files: pp. i-vi, 1-135, 317-509.

[This volume is primarily a history of the relationships between the Russians and the Kazaks and of the Russian penetration of Turkestan during the eighteenth century. As such it is an excellent history and a study of not only the Russian relationships with the various Kazak groups but also on the shifting political alignments between and among the various Kazak groups. There is also much material on the location and migrations of each Kazak

5: Levchine, Alexis de.

group during this time and a short chapter of ethnographic data. --Analyst]

Field date: (ca. 1821)
Analyst: Robert J. Theodoratus

Evaluation: Government official-4, 5
Processed in 1962

7: Sedel'nikov, A. N., A. N. Bukeikhanov and S. D. Chadov. Kirgizskii Krai [The Kirghiz Krai]. V. P. Semenov, editor. Rossiia. Polnoe Geograficheskoe Opisanie Nashego Otechestva [Russia, a Complete Geographical Description of Our Fatherland], Vol. 18, pp. 138-222. St. Petersburg: Izdanie A. F. Deuriena, 1903.

Yale: Edb 8998 v.18. /HRAF MS.: pp. 1-141/.

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Barbara and Laurence Krader.

/This is a useful historical account of the Central Asiatic area of the U. S. S. R. from prehistoric times to the end of the 19th century. Data in the source pertinent to the description of ethnic movements in the area from about 200 B.C. onward with emphasis on Russian immigration during the 18th and 19th centuries have been marked respectively for the Prehistoric Turkestan RL 3 and Historical Turkestan RL2 files. Information relevant to the Siberian cossack and Siberian peasants living in Kazakhstan, both of whom have been termed Sibiriaks by the author, has been placed in the Sibiriak RR4 file, while data on the Ural Cossacks will be found in the Historical Turkestan RL2 file. Some general ethnographic information on the Kirgiz-Kazak will be found in this source, however, and in particular reference to culture history, tribal organization, anthropometry, personality traits, language, folklore and literature, art, dwellings,

7: Sedel'nikov, A. N., A. N. Bukeikhanov and S. D. Chadov.

clothing, marriage ceremonies, foods, economy, slavery, legal systems and religion/.

Field date: no date
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Unknown-4, 5
Processed in 1968-1969

8: Krader, Lawrence and Ivor Wayne. The Kazakhs. HumRRO Technical Report, No. 23, Washington, D. C.: The George Washington University, Human Resources Research Office, 1955.

Pp. viii, 154; 3 maps, tables; brief; bibliography.

Author's copy.

Part I, Summary and Conclusions by Thomas Gladwin and Lawrence Krader.

[This study of the Kazaks of Soviet Central Asia was conducted for the Department of the Army as a Background Study for Psychological Warfare. It is based entirely on documentary sources. One of the results of the research was the development of new methods for the study of culture at a distance. The local press was a primary source of information, but all available sources were consulted. A number of approaches and disciplines were brought to bear on the subject: demography, economics, anthropology, sociology and social psychology. "Problems and Methods of Research" are discussed in length in Appendix A.

4: Grodekov, N. I. Kirgizy i Karakirgizy Syr-Dar'inskoi Oblasti [The Kazakhs and Kirgiz of the Syr-Darya Region.] Vol. I. Juridical Life. Tashkent: The Typolithography of S. I. Lakhtin, 1889.

Pp. vii, 277.

HRAF Manuscript.

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Barbara Krader. The supplements (pp. 1-205) in the Russian original have been omitted in the translation.

[The author, a Russian general who participated in the conquest of Turkestan under von Kaufman, was later governor of the Syr-Darya district. During his administration he initiated a program for the collection of Kazakh customary laws through personal interviews and the recording of native court decisions. The present volume includes materials on the kinship system, family relationships, property laws, marriage customs, social and legal norms, and a collection of over six hundred proverbs. The researcher will find much information on the social and economic life of the Kazakhs as well as the impact of Russian conquest upon the native judicial

8: Krader, Lawrence and Ivor Wayne.

The resulting study is a well integrated analysis of the sources of conflict between the way of life of the Kazaks and the policies imposed upon them by the Soviet Communists. The implications for psychological warfare are made explicit throughout the study. A major decline in population resulted from the Soviet attempt to settle these nomadic herders on collective farms in the early 1930's, and the implications of this fact are discussed in detail. The authors describe the old patterns of Kazak society, religion, economy, and political organization: the changes brought about; the present lack of integration of Kazak culture and their passive participation in the Soviet way of life.

Much of the material presented deals with the inhabitants of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (KSSR) and by implication applies to present day Kazaks. Therefore, a major part of the source has also been marked for the Kazakhstan RQ1 file. (Geography, Demography, Economy, The Party, The Government, and Communications.)

One result of the "controlled acculturation" of the Kazaks was a nativistic movement and the authors trace its development.

8: Krader, Lawrence and Ivor Wayne.

Material on the Moslem Religion among the Kazaks will be found in category 779. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Joan Steffens

Evaluation: Ethnologists-4
Processed in 1963